The research area is located in the Mosak River at Buhut village, Central Teweh District, North Barito regency, Central Kalimantan Province at coordinates 230090231482 easting
and 9874598-9872073 northing zone 50, with range area 2.5 x 2 Km
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Geomorphology of the study area is divided into three units geomorphological landforms, they are eroted undulating hills of sand unit
Stratigraphyc in the study area was divided into three lithologies from the oldest to the young is a claystone unit of Warukin, then sandstone unit are conformable above that in middle of miocene, furthermore alluvial unit above Warukin claystone unit is non conformable, wich aged Holocene. The alluvial deposits found in the vicinity of the river mosak consist of unconsolidated sedimentary deposit.
In the area study there are 2 seam of coal carefully situations, seam A with black clour, charcoal gloss, scratch: chocolate, uneven-cubic fracture and variation of thickness between 1.53M - 1.68m. Based on maceral analysis obtained values TPI and GI calculations are relatively low, it can be concluded that the seam A is on the “transitional lower delta plain environment” with dominated on fen zone, is influenced by transgression-regression. This zone indicates where the influence of water / moisture in the environment occurs when properly not maintained, so as to make the material to be dehydration process and deposition process is relatively reduced. Seam B, with characteristic black coal, glass gloss, scratch: black, concoidal and has a variation of thickness between 0.52m - 0.68m.
Based on maceral analysis obtained high value GI and a low value of TPI it can be concluded that the seam B is in the lower delta plain environment and dominant in the marsh zone. This zone indicates where the influence of water / moisture in the environment occurs when properly maintained so that coalification process goes well.